

## NEGRO LYNCHED IN JOPLIN, MO.

He Was Charged With Murdering  
Policeman Leslie.

### MAYOR APPEALS TO THE MOB

But in Jail—Jail Battered Down—  
After Striking Him Up Released—  
"Hickory Bill," Chased Negroes.

Joplin, Mo., April 15.—An infuriated mob took an unknown negro from the jail and hanged him to a telegraph pole at the corner of Second and Wall streets, two blocks from the jail. The negro was charged with having murdered Policeman Leslie, who was shot last night in the Kansas city railway yard while endeavoring to arrest several negroes suspected of theft.

Leslie had ordered several negroes who had taken refuge in a box car to surrender, and when they failed to do so, he fired several shots at the car. During the shooting a negro slipped behind the car, and coming up behind the policeman, shot him through the head.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon Lee Bledsoe, aged 15, located the fugitive at a slaughter-house just east of Joplin. The negro was armed with a rifle and a shotgun. Bledsoe slipped in and delivered a shot which wounded the negro in the back. Suddenly he was on his hands and knees, and before resistance could be made he was on his back with a knife in his throat. The negro then surrendered his rifle, and pointing the weapon at him, Bledsoe marched him out of the building.

With the assistance of another man the negro was brought to Joplin and placed in jail. News of the capture spread rapidly and the jail was surrounded by hundreds of people. There were cries of "lynch him" and "City Atty. Decker murder him." The jail steps and made a strong effort to prevent the entrance of the mob, but within 15 minutes the infuriated men had gained entrance to the jail and secured the prisoner.

A short time after Decker's speech the mob started in to batter in the side of the jail. Every effort was made to prevent the entrance of the mob, but within 15 minutes the infuriated men had gained entrance to the jail and secured the prisoner.

At one time it seemed that the city attorney would win, as members of the mob were dispersing, but suddenly a mob was made for the spot where the negro was being held, and he was dragged two blocks from the jail, a mob followed, and he was thrown over a cross arm of a telegraph pole a few minutes later.

Some moments it was a veritable war of attrition, as members of the mob and the police fought for possession of the negro. The police, despite his protestations of innocence, were finally overpowered, and the negro was dragged to the top of the pole and strangled to death.

The first act of the mob after hanging the negro was to demand the release of a local character known as "Hickory Bill," who was under arrest on the charge of assaulting a negro. In the hope that this would appease the mob the prisoner was set free. But the mob did not disperse.

A mob of negroes was broken in, and finally several houses were fired. The mob charged down on the section, and the houses were burned to the ground. The mob made endeavors to prevent the fire department from extinguishing the flames and were particularly successful.

All the officers of the city, township and county were called out, but the mob except them aside and proceeded with the rioting. Mayor Trigg ran from corner to corner and, mounting a horse, made earnest appeals to the mob to cease, but beyond cheering the mob continued their depredations. The mob were hurriedly closed by the police.

After the hundreds of frenzied men shouting and cheering, the mob had vented their wrath in the city, they rushed to the southern end, where a number of negroes. Their homes were vacant and not a negro

"To be seventy years young is sometimes far more cheerful and hopeful than to be forty years old."

—Oliver Wendell Holmes

A youth of more than seventy years has been attained by the

**GORHAM CO.**

Silverware

which is more hopeful and cheerful to-day than when it was forty years old.

For three generations Gorham Silverware has been a welcome guest in American homes, though never before marked by greater refinement of design or more dexterous adaptability to its purpose. And never has its price been more moderate.

ALL responsible jewelers keep it

STERLING

could be found. Three more houses were fired and two were consumed.

All efforts to reason with the rioters were futile, as apparently a frenzy had seized upon them. The streets were thronged, and at 11:15 o'clock the white city was in an uproar. So far as known at that hour no fatalities had occurred, although many persons had received minor injuries.

**ALBANY BANDITS.**

Campaign Against Them Has Proved Unsuccessful.

Manila, April 15.—The campaign against the bandits in the province of Albany has proved unsuccessful.

The leader of the bandits, named Toledo, evading a fight with the American forces. The government is preparing to organize another movement. Three hundred and fifty scouts and constabulary are now following Toledo's band, and it is intended to increase this force. This concentration system in Central Albany is still effective.

Cholera has attacked Capt. Pershing's troops, who are posted against the Moros in the island of Mindanao. Five cases and many suspected cases are reported. It is supposed the disease was contracted near Bacolod, which Capt. Pershing's forces captured April 5. The sick have been sent to the hospital at Camp Vicksburg.

The government will award a contract to furnish 19,000 carabos to restock the plantations. It intends to sell these animals to the planters at cost, and to expend half the gift of \$30,000 voted by Congress in restocking the farms.

**Caution to Naval Employees.**

New York, April 15.—Fearful of violence as a result of the attempt of the Housewives and Bridge Workers' union to tie up the work on the cantilever crane for the battleship Connecticut at the navy yard gates, Constructor Capps has posted notices relative to the conduct of employees as additional precautions to secure their safety.

The men are ordered to obey strictest without question. They are forbidden to leave the yard without a pass signed by Constructor Capps, and are ordered to remain always in the vicinity of the crane and to go directly from work to their quarters on the steamer.

The men on guard at the steamer and those on the docks have been instructed to allow no boats to make a landing or even approach the vessel where the men live.

**Loss in British Credit.**

New York, April 15.—Sir Edgar Vincent, one of the ablest financial authorities in England, has, according to a London dispatch to the Tribune, written a striking letter to the Times, pointing out the loss in British credit evidenced by the fall in consols.

In five years Sir Edgar writes, consols have fallen 21 per cent, whereas the largest fall in any foreign government security is less than five per cent. In 1893 the British government could raise money at 2 1/2 per cent, but if war were to break out now it would have to pay considerably over 4 per cent for any large amount. There has been no similar change in the financial ability of France, Germany or Russia; therefore, compared with those countries England is financially weaker than she was.

**Conspired Against Alexander.**

Vienna, April 15.—Col. Ilie, commanding the Sixth regiment at Belgrade, and six other officers have been arrested at Semlin, a Hungarian frontier town in Croatia-Slavonia, six miles from Belgrade, on the charge of conspiring against King Alexander of Serbia, who submitted the arrested officers to a personal examination.

## IN AGUINALDO'S HANDWRITING

An Indorsement on Paper Ordering  
Killing of Gen. Otis.

FOUND BY CAPT. J. M. TAYLOR

Runs as Follows: "Lebrero Kotonko, Feliciano de Cruz, to Kill Gen. Otis. Commissioned."

Washington, April 15.—While examining papers captured from Filipino insurgent agents, Capt. John M. Taylor, of the Fourteenth Infantry, has discovered a remarkable document, indorsed on the back with a direction to kill Gen. Otis. That indorsement, Capt. Taylor insists, is in the handwriting of Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief. The translation of the document was:

"Our Honorable President—We, the signers, who subscribe to the declaration appended by these presents, protest against the American proclamation. We recognize no authority but that of God and the authority of the government, and we offer our lives and property for the independence of our country."

"On the back is in the handwriting of Aguinaldo, a handwriting with which I am familiar and one of such peculiar mannerism that it cannot be mistaken by one who has seen much of it. I have a quantity of holographic letters and notes in my possession. The most curious comparison being between the handwriting of Aguinaldo and the handwriting of this note will show its identity."

"On Jan. 4, 1899, a proclamation was issued by Gen. Otis in which he declared the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines. Many protests were drawn up in the Philippines against this. Most of them were organized by the insurgent government, but this letter was probably unsolicited evidence of the adhesion of some Katipunian lodge, or one of the popular clubs in Manila or Cebu, to the insurgent cause."

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Senator Depew Tells Why It Did  
Not Go to Spanish War.

WAS READY AND ANXIOUS

He Went to Washington About Matter—Was Told Service Would Be Brief and Mortality Great.

New York, April 15.—In a speech at a dinner in the Seventh Regiment armory last night, Senator Depew made public for the first time, reasons for the so-called inactivity of that regiment in the Spanish-American war. He said:

"I want to compliment this regiment on its patient fortitude in withstanding the floods of abuse heaped on it by the public at the time of the war, and since then by refraining from explanations of the exact conditions under which it labored at that time. It stood ready at a moment's notice to march to the front with a thousand and fifty men."

"I was sent to Washington by the regiment to see President McKinley and use every influence in my power to have the Seventh New York ordered out. I spent an entire evening with the president, and he was very kind and generous to me. He explained the eagerness of the regiment to engage in the war with Spain. The president told me at that time that he could not use the regiment, and that the secretary of war would not permit him to tell me why."

"Later the secretary of war wired me that he wanted 50,000 men to march at once on Havana against the 120,000 Spaniards entrenched behind the fortress there. He explained that the service would be brief, but that the mortality would be large. He wanted to know if the Seventh would go on a moment's notice under these conditions. I immediately communicated with Col. Appleton and he with a staff of three or four, called upon me immediately after I explained to him the message from Washington and told him I would like to know how to reply. The day following he submitted to me in writing the willingness and eagerness of the regiment to depart on an instant's notice. I sent this information to Washington, but before the offer could be accepted the face of the situation in Cuba had changed so rapidly that the government was unable to avail itself of the regiment's services."

**Frank Hallock Killed.**

Mahe Springs, Colo., April 15.—Frank Hallock, superintendent of the Torpedo mine at this place was shot and killed by his neighbor, Edward J. Rowe, a bookkeeper, who was in the city on business. He was shot in the back of the head by a bullet fired from a .38 Smith & Wesson revolver. When Rowe went to the Hallock home and demanded an apology from Hallock, the latter angrily denied the charge. A short time afterward, as Rowe was conversing with a friend in the street in front of Hallock's house, the latter appeared at the front door with a shot gun in his hand, and fired a bullet into Rowe's back, wounding Rowe in the arm. Rowe has been placed under arrest.

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Mr. Passmore has arrived here to represent the negotiations for a large loan for the Nicaraguan government.

**John Hoffarth Guilty.**

Chicago, April 15.—John Hoffarth, who has been on trial for the last two days accused of the murder of his wife, has been found guilty by a jury and sentenced to the penitentiary for 30 years.

Hoffarth, who had been on a spree, shot his wife while she was bending over the cradle of their baby. His defense was insanity.

**To Make England Less Dependent.**

New York, April 15.—The movement to make England less dependent on the United States for her cotton supply is assuming very extensive dimensions, says the Tribune's London correspondent. An article, which appears in the first issue of the West African Mail, the official organ of the British cotton growing association, sets out to prove that the success of the movement for promoting cotton production within the British empire means the ending of the peril for her most important industries and self-protection against a peril which might become a national disaster; for Lancashire's cessation from dependence on America for raw cotton would mean the end of her prosperity from greater supplies of raw material; for West Africa, the creation of a new industry, increase in purchasing power and the consequent advance and development of its colonies.

**Boar Frost on the Moon.**

Chicago, April 15.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Cambridge, Mass., says:

Prof. Pickering of the Harvard observatory thinks he has discovered unmistakable evidences of hoarfrost on the moon strengthening his previous theory in that direction. He is now busy working out his calculations made during the recent eclipse of the moon, and will make known the results in a few days.

During the total eclipse last fall Prof. Pickering found that the dark ring around the Linné crater had greatly increased during the darkness away from the sun's heat and that it was hoarfrost, he claimed, was shown by its diminution as the light increased. If the spot were stone, he argues, no light would have been reflected while the earth's shadow was upon the moon. Recent measurements tend to confirm this belief.

**A Priceless Prayer Book.**

Boston, April 15.—In memory of his boyhood days as a worshiper at St. Paul's Episcopal church, this city, J. Pierpont Morgan has presented to the church a priceless Book of Common Prayer.

The Book of Prayer was presented to the parish on Easter Sunday, 1894, but the gift was kept secret until last Sunday, when it was used for the first time. During nine years it had lain in a safe deposit vault.

The book is a large folio of 566 pages, beautifully printed on heavy handmade paper, and bound in vellum, with gold clasps. On the cover is a rich design in gold. The pages are decorated with ornamental borders in black and white, from original designs especially executed.

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